

NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

PRICE 10 CENTS

SUMMARY OF
The St. Louis Republic
Friday, September 8, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST.	A.M.
St. Louis and vicinity.	6-10
Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled; moderate breeze; light and variable winds.	
For Missouri—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion.	10-15
For Arkansas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion.	10-15
For Texas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion.	10-15
For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.	10-15
For Kansas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.	10-15
For Nebraska—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.	10-15
For Iowa—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.	10-15
For Illinois—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Indiana—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Ohio—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Canada—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Alaska—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15
For Hawaii—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.	10-15

Washington, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:
Indiana—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.
Illinois—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.
Arkansas—Showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.
Kansas—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.
Nebraska—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.
Iowa—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday.
Missouri—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.
St. Louis and vicinity—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; with showers in extreme southern portion; light, variable winds.
For the week ending September 11, new moon, September 11, first quarter, October 1.

FEATURES OF TODAY'S NEWS.

1. Martial Law at Tokio.
2. School Teacher Weds Millionaire.
3. New York Probing Insurance.
4. Says Woodson Misplaced Funds.
5. Would Disrobe Before Accusers.
6. Expert Views Peace and Trade.
7. Smith-Britney Case Dismissed.
8. Texas Business Disappears.
9. Revolver Officials in Custody.
10. Riot on Convict Farm.
11. Lanes Power of Speech.
12. Negro Burned at Stake.
13. News of the East Side.
14. Workman Falls 25 Feet.
15. News of the Railroads.
16. General King Addresses G. A. R.
17. Doctor Hunt's Case Dismissed.
18. Father Green Fever-Stricken.
19. St. Louis County Fair Opens.
20. Standard Photos for Rural Lines.
21. Med of Joy on Son's Return.
22. Photo Van Mr. Discharged.
23. Photo Van Mr. Discharged.
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MIKADO PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW TO QUIET RIOTERS;
CAUCASIAN TARTARS CONTINUE MURDERING AND PILLAGING

LIFE INSURANCE
OFFICERS PROFITED
BY SELLING BONDS

New York Inquiry Shows the
Heads of Societies Are
Agents of Speculating
Syndicates.

CONTROL BANKING CONCERNS.

Deposits Draw Two Per Cent and
Dividends as High as Twenty
Per Cent Are Paid.

HYDE CALLED AS A WITNESS.

Is Pledged With Ryan to Return
\$2,500,000 Paid for Equitable
Stock—Former Comptroller
Not Located.

New York, Sept. 7.—The affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company have been the attention today of the legislative life insurance investigating committee in session in this city.

Nothing particularly new was developed in regard to the Equitable Society other than the statement drawn from one of the officers that the society does not know the present whereabouts of Thomas D. Jordan, the former comptroller.

It was stated that Mr. Jordan was wanted as a witness to explain the loan of \$600,000 made to the Equitable Society by the Mercantile Trust Company.

It was also stated that James H. Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable, was later called as a witness before the committee.

MUTUAL LIFE CONTROLS MANY TRUST COMPANIES.

The inquiry into the Mutual Life Insurance Company was begun. The testimony drawn from an officer of this company showed that the Mutual controlled many trust companies, among them the Morton Trust Company, the Guarantee Trust Company and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

On deposit with these companies the insurance company keeps hundreds of thousands of dollars against which it does not draw.

It was explained that the property of the trust companies meant the property of the insurance company.

The insurance deposits draw 2 per cent interest, and the trust companies pay as high as 20 per cent dividends on the par value of stock, or 5 per cent on the market value.

OFFICERS SELL SECURITIES TO COMPANIES AT PROFITS.

Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life, said the company had bought securities from syndicates; that officers of the company also bought securities from the syndicate and received individual profits by selling these bonds to the company.

He did not see that there was any impropriety in the officers going into the syndicate when the company had gone in first.

Mr. Cromwell was still on the stand when the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

William Alexander, secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was the first witness examined today. Mr. Alexander is a brother of former President J. W. Alexander.

After reading several documents, questioning of Mr. Alexander was resumed. He said the mutualization of the Equitable had been prevented by the suit brought by Francis E. Lord, a stockholder.

HYDE PLEDGED TO RETURN \$2,500,000 PAID FOR STOCK.

It was brought out that Mr. Hyde had bound himself with Mr. Ryan to return the \$2,500,000 paid for the Equitable stock, provided full delivery was not made at the expiration of the trust.

Mr. Alexander was questioned as to the whereabouts of Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable. He said he did not know where Mr. Jordan was.

On the subject of the former prices of Equitable stock, Mr. Alexander said it had sold at \$100 a share fifteen years ago. Recently Marcellus Hartley Dodge had told him he had purchased shares at more than \$100 each. The Hyde stock was sold to Mr. Ryan at approximately \$100 a share.

Questions regarding the relation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Guarantee Trust Company were asked of Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual.

He said that every member of the Finance Committee of the Mutual, with the possible exception of Mr. Granniss, was a stockholder in this trust company.

TRUST COMPANIES REAR TRUST OF POSSIBLE LOSS.

Mr. Cromwell quoted a transaction in which the Mutual had purchased several millions of Cuban bonds, while the Guarantee Trust Company had bought one million dollars' worth.

Asked why the Mutual did not purchase all the bonds itself, Mr. Cromwell replied that the insurance company did not wish to assume all the responsibility of possible loss.

Mr. Cromwell said, in reply to questions, that the Mutual, which owned nearly half of the trust company's stock, would have lost through losses to the Guarantee Trust Company. Mr. Hughes remarked:

"I do not understand what advantage trust companies are to the insurance companies."

Asked to describe the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, \$200,000 worth of whose stock was owned by the Mutual, Mr. Cromwell said it was a small company organized for business in the East Side of New York, and serving to aid the Mutual in buying large stocks of bonds, but that it never paid a dividend.

CONSTITUTIONAL RETAIL SALARIES ARE SMALL.

Herbert H. White, secretary of the Committee on Page Two.

CAHOKIA BOTTOMS SCHOOL TEACHER
BECOMES MILLIONAIRE'S BRIDE

Molly Miller of Edwardsville, Tiring of Pedagogy Goes on Stage, and Leaving It Becomes the Mistress of Millions With a Townhouse and a Yacht as Wedding Gifts—Marries William Henry Peckham.



MRS. WILLIAM HENRY PECKHAM, Of New York City, who was Miss Molly Marcha Miller of Edwardsville.

A production in real life of "The Country Girl," in which Molly the country girl turned out to be Molly the Marchioness, has just been starred in by an Edwardsville girl, with fate calling the prompts and arranging the drops. The shifting changes Miss Molly Marcha Miller has passed from the chrysalis of a tiny country school down in the Cahokia Creek bottoms to a millionaire's mansion in New York City.

Miss Miller is a daughter of the late Mrs. Bernardine Miller of Edwardsville. She was graduated from the High School in June, 1901, and, her mother dying a few months later, Miss Miller turned to teaching. She secured the Post School on the banks of Cahokia Creek, four miles south of town, at the salary of \$30 a month.

This munificent amount did not more than pay board and railroad fare, and Miss Miller determined to cultivate her voice, and after a year of teaching went to Chicago, where she studied hard and sang in church choirs and at concerts. She also studied for the stage, her first engagement being with Ezra Kendall in the "Vinegar Boy." Last year she was with the "Winsome Winnie" company until just before its appearance at the Garfield, in St. Louis, where her local friends were preparing to give her a warm welcome.

The stage becoming distasteful, she left the company at Louisville and started for New York, having determined to engage in strictly musical lines, they being more to her taste. That was early this year and her friends in Edwardsville had not heard from her until yesterday, when the announcements of her wedding came.

Miss Miller was married at All Angels' Church, New York City, on Friday afternoon, August 12, to William Henry Peckham. The bride wore an exquisite lace gown from Paris. Her wedding present from her sponsor, a mining magnate, who gave her away, was a block of \$100,000 worth of copper stock. The bridegroom's present was the Norma, an ocean-going yacht, built in England at a cost of \$20,000, and which has made two trips around the world. On this the honeymoon was spent, and the couple on their return last week went to Hotel Cumberland, to remain until their house near Central Park is in readiness.

Mr. Peckham is the president of a large brokerage concern. His wife is looking forward to continuing her beloved music, and has agreed to appear in two oratorios this winter.

ALLEGES WOODSON
MISAPPLIES FUNDS

Restraining Order Sought Against
Rate Paid for Keep at State
Insane Hospital.

ABRAHAM DAVIS FILES SUIT.

Petition Prepared by Man Who
Failed of Appointment to
Board of Folk—Investigation
Welcomed.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.—Allegations that the funds of State Hospital for Insane No. 2 have been misapplied by C. R. Woodson, Superintendent of the institution, and the Board of Managers are contained in a petition in an injunction suit filed in the Circuit Court today by Abraham Davis, former member of the Legislature, and somewhat prominent in Democratic politics.

He seeks to restrain the County Court from paying for the keep of the indigent insane at the prevailing rate.

It is charged that a profit is made on the articles of clothing furnished, as much as it is made at the institution at a price greatly in excess of the cost of production. Much of the work of the constructing buildings is done by patients, and it is claimed that no credit is allowed for their services. Buchanan County pays \$200 annually for the support of indigent insane in the institution, and attorneys for Davis say the actual cost of keeping them would be reduced fully 25 per cent if the law was observed by the Board of Managers.

It is charged that Doctor Woodson keeps his horses at the institution at the expense of the taxpayers, and that he entertains lavishly and the taxpayers foot the bill. It is also charged that much of the stationery and postage used at the hospital are for his personal and political correspondence.

The petition was prepared by L. J. Eastin, a Folk Democrat, who was turned down for member of the Board of Managers by Governor Folk. A veto attack is made on the Governor in the following paragraph in the petition:

"Plaintiff had hoped that through the excessive administration under authority of those responsible for the conduct of the Government, these grave abuses, which have been practiced for years would be corrected, promises of which have been so loudly made, and that citizens would be afforded a remedy without being compelled to invoke any extraordinary process of the courts, but so it is, that, although new officials have recently been elected these abuses will continue without abatement or correction unless restrained and prevented by the decree of this court."

Doctor C. R. Woodson, superintendent of the hospital, said to-night:

"I deny every charge made, except that I keep some of my own horses at the institution. I have as many as eight or ten horses there at different seasons of the year. But they are used upon the farm, and no charge is made to the State for their service. My horses and carriage are invariably used in conveying members of the Board and others to and from the institution."

"I do not feel aggrieved at Mr. Davis for bringing this suit. He probably thinks he is looking after the taxpayers' interests. He has applied to me several times to parole his brother-in-law, who is a patient at the hospital, but I have refused. His relative has killed a man, and therefore I could not parole him."

TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW
INCREASE OF \$595,217.93.

James Hagerman Has Received \$3,331,217 in Four Days of This Month—Valuation Gain \$319,000.

Collections of taxes made by James Hagerman in the first four days of this month have amounted to \$3,331,217, compared to \$2,736,000 received by his predecessor in a like period. The increase for this year is \$595,217.93.

The increase in the valuation of property that is to be taxed for municipal purposes this year is but \$19,000.

ESCAPE WITH SMALL BOOTY.

Highwaymen Attack Arthur Lesh With Little Profit.

Two highwaymen early this morning attacked and beat up Arthur Lesh of No. 1015 Mississippi avenue, at an alley in the rear of No. 274 Chouteau avenue. Lesh fought them off, and the best they got was the torn half of a \$1 bill, which they grabbed from him.

Lesh followed the footpads, and when about half way up the alley they were stopped by two other men. A general fight ensued. The robbers got away when Peckham Albert Helmsolt of the Third District appeared on the scene and arrested Nelson Graham, 14, of No. 1015 South Cardinal avenue, and William Berry, 18, of Coleman and North Market streets.

They claim they were attracted by Lesh's cries and went to his assistance. They deny that they had any part in the robbery. Lesh's wound is not serious.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FORCED TO TAKE
EXTREME MEASURES TO SUPPRESS RIOTING;
HARRIMAN AND ITS ATTACKED BY THE MOB

Police Unable to Quell Disturbances Caused by Popular Indignation Over Result of Treaty of Portsmouth.

SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS.

Home Minister's Home Is Attacked and Outhouses Are Burned—Komura's Residence Also Is Object of Crowd's Fury.

AMERICAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Railroad Magnate Stoned While in Company of Ito, Mikado's Confidential Adviser—People Resist Suppression of Facts.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—An imperial ordinance has established martial law in Tokio.

Tokio has been quiet today. General Sakuma, commander of the Tokio garrison, has issued a proclamation warning the populace against disorder.

A mob burned and destroyed ten Christian churches and one mission-house school last night (Wednesday). The people were not injured.

E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been threatened and the Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, has been stoned by the mobs. Neither of them was injured.

HARRIMAN PARTY ATTACKED IN TOKIO.

The Harriman party had an exciting experience last night while attending and returning from a dinner given by Baron Sone, Minister of Finance. Doctor W. G. Lyle and J. C. McKnight were caught in a crowd on their way to the dinner and were stoned. Doctor Lyle being struck by a missile and slightly hurt.

After the dinner was over a detachment of soldiers escorted the party to the legation. A crowd stopped at P. Schwerin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and assaulted his runners, but they did not touch Mr. Schwerin.

Crowds menacing a neighboring police block filled the space in front of the American Legation and hoisted and jeered the soldiers escorting the Harriman party, who with fixed bayonets charged the crowd, cleared the street and guarded the legation throughout the night.

The dinner planned by the bank for last night in honor of the Harriman party did not take place owing to the disturbed conditions in the city.

Detached mobs have attacked and demolished and burned all outlying stations. They easily dispersed and disarmed the small guarding forces and the work of destruction was accomplished without serious personal violence. Yelling crowds of sightseers mingled with the rioters filled the main downtown streets.

Detachments of imperial guards were ordered to central parts of the city to assist in protecting Government buildings and preserve order. Blockades were established around the buildings and the public excluded. Street car traffic was suspended in the troublesome districts on account of inability to move cars. The wildest rumors are sweeping through the city. It is impossible to accurately gauge the situation and the extent and seriousness of the crisis.

PRISON BUILDINGS BURNED BY RIOTERS AT CHIBU.

It is reported that there is rioting at Chibu, a town with a population of 20,000, twenty miles east of Tokio. The prefectural building and the Courthouse are reported to have been burned.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS SUSPENDED THE PUBLICATION OF THE NIKKEI, A NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN TOKIO.

FIFTEEN POLICE STATIONS WRECKED BY RIOTERS.

The destruction of police stations continued till midnight last night. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number destroyed, but it is estimated that fifteen were wrecked. Two of the larger police stations were also destroyed.

The mobs generally prevented damage to adjoining private property by dragging the police blocks into the middle of the street before applying the torch.

Shortly after midnight another attempt was made against the Kokumai Shimbun offices, but the police dispersed the attackers, killing one of the assailants. The fact that the man was cut in the back angered the crowd, which commanded the arrest of the policeman.

Detachments of national troops, mobilized on account of the war, were called out during the night. The crowds received the soldiers good-naturedly and cheered them. The principal duty of the troops was the protection of the police.

The anger of the crowds was chiefly on account of the suppression of facts.



MARQUIS HIROBUMI ITO, Chief of Japan's elder statesmen and the Mikado's confidential adviser, who is said to have practically dictated the peace of Portsmouth. His home was attacked by the infuriated Tokio mob yesterday.

WOULD DISROBE
BEFORE ACCUSERS

Mrs. Folsom Would Permit Men to Witness Supreme Spiritualist Test.

MEDIUM SEEKS VINDICATION.

Miss Preston Who Says She Wrote Spirit Cards Is Principal Witness at Second Day's Session.

Mrs. Josie K. Folsom made a remarkable proposition to the special committee of the National Spiritualists' Association before which she is being tried on the charge of fraudulent "card writing."

At a very dramatic stage of the proceedings the accused medium is reported to have demanded a public test, at which, if necessary, she will permit herself to be disrobed in the presence of men. She is willing to suffer humiliation of a sort which is particularly repellant to feminine nature in order that her own reputation and that of spiritualistic cult, which is regarded by its followers as a religion, may be vindicated.

She is willing to give one of her "card-writing" demonstrations in a large downtown hall or in one of the theaters, the doors of which are to be thrown open so that all who may desire to do so may attend. She insists that her science be given under what are known as "absolute test conditions," and she is willing to go even further than the usual requirements of such a test.

The conditions specify that she shall be completely disrobed in the presence of a committee of disinterested persons before she goes upon the stage. This is to prevent the possibility that she may have chemicals or apparatus concealed about her clothing. Women mediums have frequently gone through this test, but the committee heretofore have always been composed of women.

One of Mrs. Folsom's followers said yesterday that if the committee of three men now conducting the trial of Mrs. Folsom should desire to do so they would be permitted to be present throughout the entire test, including the preliminary search for concealed paraphernalia.

Miss Ella Preston was the principal witness at yesterday's session. She reiterated her charge previously made before the State Association, that she had written some of the cards which were alleged to have been developed at some of Mrs. Folsom's meetings. She said that she regarded Mrs. Folsom as a great medium, but that certain trickery had been resorted to in the "card-writing" tests.

Other witnesses told of circumstances which led them to believe that the cards "developed" by Mrs. Folsom were not the work of spirits. The trial will be continued this morning.

BANK CLEARINGS
SHOW STEADINESS

Trade in St. Louis Is Just as Large as During World's Fair—Great Advance Made in Last Few Years.

Statistics of the Clearing-house show that the transactions among the banks this year reach a total as large as that of last year, when local business was stimulated by World's Fair conditions. Making conservative estimate of the monthly clearings for the rest of this year, it appears probable, if not reasonably certain, that the aggregate for the whole of this year will be somewhat in excess of that of 1904. The totals for the two years will be so nearly alike, if this year's do not surpass last year's, as to prove that the extraordinary progress of last year is permanently maintained.

This year's clearings, from January 1 to September 1, aggregate \$1,501,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for the same period of last year, when local business was stimulated by World's Fair conditions. The increase last year of \$200,000,000, or 10 per cent, was due to the fact that the clearing for 1904 was \$1,301,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1903, which was \$1,191,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1902, which was \$1,081,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1901, which was \$971,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1900, which was \$861,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1899, which was \$751,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1898, which was \$641,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1897, which was \$531,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1896, which was \$421,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1895, which was \$311,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1894, which was \$201,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1893, which was \$91,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1892, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1891, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1890, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1889, 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1820, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1819, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1818, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1817, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1816, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1815, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1814, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1813, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1812, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1811, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1810, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1809, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1808, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1807, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1806, which was \$1,501,541, or 10 per cent more than for 1805, which was \$1,501,541, or